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should be addressed.

FOR CONGRESS, ROBERT MALLORY, of Oldham.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

AS we understand that the case of Mr. Wolfe is held by the authorities for examination, we forbear at present to comment thereon. We would not prejudice the case on the one side or the other.

We have no patience with those pretended Union men who are continually denouncing our Government and our military leaders for such acts as they have nothing to say against when committed by rebels. We have heard a good deal lately about the destruction of private property by our troops. Such destruction, when not required for the accomplishment of military purposes, is a crime. It is said that the small town of Darien in Georgia was recently burned by our forces. We do not know how the act was provoked, or whether it was provoked at all. Most likely it was an act of cruelty, and if it was it should be punished, as all other atrocities of the kind should be, with the utmost severity. But certainly, as a general and almost universal rule, our armies, in their many marching throughout the South and in their occupancy of thousands of Southern plantations and hundreds of Southern cities and towns and villages, have shewn the highest regard for private property and private rights. Their conduct has been an honor to their country, and any sweeping abuse of them as burners and depredators is an intolerable calumny. No armies in the world have ever carried on a higher and more humane system of warfare than our own. No government ever exhibited so much forbearance toward a fierce and cruel enemy as ours has done.

The rebels were very quick to set the example of the destruction of private property. Of course such property is or should be as sacred upon the water as upon the land. There cannot be a pretext for the slightest distinction.

Now we all know that the destruction of private property upon the ocean has been and is one of the main reliances of the rebel government in the war. Without that reliance, our enemies would feel themselves all but powerless.

It is their boast that a single one of their privates or pirates have captured and burned and sunk not less than eighty merchant-vessels laden with the possessions of private citizens. It is their boast that the private property thus destroyed amounts to millions and tens of millions of dollars, and that even the actual destruction has done far less pecuniary injury to our merchants and other private citizens than has been done in the partial expulsion of our navigation from the ocean by the dread inspired by rebel privates and pirates. Even our fishing-squads, owned and laden by one of the humblest and most inoffensive classes of men in the world, and constituting the whole means of subsistence for tens of thousands of poor families, have been systematically sought in their known haunts, and remorselessly consigned to destruction, and the perpetrators of the vandalism are boundlessly honored for their work by the rebel Government and all its sympathizers in Kentucky and throughout the United States. The private property annihilated by the rebels upon the ocean amounts in value to fifty Dariens, yet some Union men, so called, who are shocked, and we presume justly, at what was done to Darien, cannot find time or heart to be shocked at the authorized and wholesale piracy of the rebels.

All the guerrilla leaders, even the very worst of them, is well known, carry regular Confederate commissions in their pockets. But mark their conduct. Mark the conduct of Gen. John Morgan, whose friends and admirers claim for him that he is something better than a guerrilla. Never has he paid the least respect to private property where it was or seemed to be his interest to seize it. He has devastated fields and dwelling-houses and stores and stables, it not by fire, at least by pillage and robbery. But he has devastated by fire, the fate of fifteen or sixteen dwelling-houses and shops, burned the other day in Lebanon, bears witness. If he has not committed or authorized burnings of private property in fifty cases, they have at least been perpetrated under his notorious sanction. And his men, with his knowledge and consent, have revolved not only in robbery and incendiarism but in murder. All the Kentucky guerrillas have done this; and not satisfied with destroying the property of private citizens, they have destroyed their lives. Barbarous murders, like that of Senator Suddith, have been numerous in Kentucky. Men void of all offence except in being loyal, have often been found, in the tracks of guerrilla bands, hanging upon trees. And in many portions of Missouri commissioned guerrilla officers and their gangs have been even worse than in Kentucky. Extensive as the destruction of private property and life has been in the latter State, it has been more extensive in the former. Missouri has been desolated by fire and sword wherever her rebel invaders or home guerrillas could make their way. But can any one, loyal or disloyal, pretend that there has ever been anything like retaliation in kind, either in Kentucky or Missouri, for all these atrocities?

Earnestly, most earnestly, do we desire that all excesses and outrages should in this war be avoided. And, as we said, they have been avoided on the Federal side to a remarkable extent—to a very remarkable extent, considering the provocations given by the rebels.

The rebel General Early, when he lately took possession of York in Pennsylvania, addressed the citizens telling them that he hoped the treatment they might find at the hands of his soldiers had opened their eyes to the odious tyranny under which it was apparent to all they were groaning. Feasting, however, on this "open" was not sufficient for the rascals of York, and to exemplify the real meaning of "open" tyranny! Early ordered them to lay one thousand dollars in taxes on each house, on which to cross to Young's Point the first favorable opportunity. As the Dutchman says, "I pronounce him a man!"

Col. Markland seems always to be on hand at the capture of any place to re-open its post-office and re-establish postal communications. He is indefatigable and most ubiquitous. At Bowling Green, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, and other points, has placed the long-beleaguered cities in intercourse with the outside world almost as soon as the fire was first lit. The postal service has no more energetic agent, and if there were greater of promotion in the department he ought to be a Major-General at least. If we were President he should be our Postmaster-General.

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